FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 206 *22 October 1980*

ARGENTINA

Army Plans Maneuvers Near Chilean Border B 1
Mrs Peron-Solidarity Congress Meets Despite Police Ban B 1
Interior Ministry Communique Warns Agrarian Leader B 1
Tax Imposed To Prevent 'Dumping' From Brazil, East Europe B 2

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry: Ecuador Lied About Siles Zuazo Passport C 1
Garcia Meza Installs New Aeronautics Minister C 1
Briefs: New Guatemalan Ambassador C 1

BRAZIL

Southern Cone Transport Ministers End Meeting D 1
Planning Minister on Changes in Banking System D 1
Briefs: Paraguayan Business Delegation; Exposition in Warsaw; Inflation Figures; New Electrobras President; Radio Tupi Sold D 1

CHILE

Argentine Politician To Discuss Beagle Issue With Pinochet E 1
Argentina Wages 'Bellicose Campaign' [EL MERCURIO 13 Oct] E 1
Argentine Missionary Arrested on Espionage Charges [Buenos Aires HERALD 18 Oct] E 2
Finance Minister Comments on Brazilian 'Protectionist Tendency' E 2
Pinochet Signs Decree Promulgating New Constitution E 2

COLOMBIA

Wave of Student Unrest Disrupts Bogota, Barranquilla F 1
Barranquilla Under Military Control F 1
National University Closed F 1
University Under Military Control F 1
Official: Public Order Restored F 1
Students Call For National Demonstration F 2
Safe-Conducts Requested for Refugees in Mexican Embassy F 2
Briefs: Coffee Export Quotas; Coffee Ban Along Borders F 2

PERU

EXPRESO Discusses Brazilian President's Visit to Chile [13 Oct] J 1
Government Denies Taking Land From Indians J 1

PANAMA

Spadafora Discusses International Brigade for El Salvador [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 20 Oct] N 1
Columnist Blames U.S. 'Bad Faith' for Canal Backlog [MATUTINO 20 Oct] N 2
Television, Press Comment on Training of Salvadorans N 3
Government Should Explain Training N 3
Columnist Denounces Training [MATUTINO 11 Oct] N 3
Second Columnist Unconcerned [MATUTINO 13 Oct] N 4
U.S. Colonel Cited on Courses [LA PRENSA 15 Oct] N 5

U.S. Communique on School Cited [LA PRENSA 15 Oct] N 6
School's Contributions Enumerated [STAR AND HERALD 16 Oct] N 7
Report Cited on Danger From PRC Nuclear Test Fallout N 8

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Salvadoran Refugees, Others Await Disposition of Cases P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Agrees to Church Mediation With Leftists P 1
Authorities Say Judicial System 'Obsolete' P 1
Violence Throughout Country Continues To Claim Lives P 1
More Bodies of Youths [EL MUNDO 20 Oct] P 2
More Deaths, Station Takeover P 2
RN, FARN To Join Farabundo Marti Liberation Front P 3
Leftist Leader Cayetano Carpio Comments on DRU, FDR P 4
Front Warns Against Participation in International Fair P 5
Red, Green Cross Barred From Parts of Morazan P 5

GUATEMALA

Guerrilla Groups Agree To Form Alliance P 5
National Unity Front Invites Parties to 24 Oct Meeting P 6

HONDURAS

Government Will Not Approve Nicaraguan Ambassador P 6
Army Discovers Salvadoran Guerrilla Camp, Arsenal P 6
FUSEP Commander Explains Incident in Chamelecon P 7

NICARAGUA

Government Signs Trade Cooperation Agreement With GDR P 8
Authority of CDS Attacked in State Council Motion P 9
CDS Defended P 9
Briefs: Fuel Price Hikes P 10

CUBA

Cuba Withdraws Bid for Security Council Seat Q 1
Bulgarian Delegation Arrives for Official Visit Q 1
Montane Underscores Triumphs of Nicaraguan, Grenadian Revolutions Q 1
Machado Ventura Closes CTC National Council Meeting Q 2
Briefs: Editor of Soviet Publication; Bulgarian Tobacco Assistance Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Police Arrest 50 After PRD-PR Clash S 1

GRENADA

Finance-Trade Minister on IMF Loans for Agriculture S 1
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 17 Oct]

JAMAICA

PNP Tells of Police Plan To Kill Party Candidates [Havana] S 1

ARMY PLANS MANEUVERS NEAR CHILEAN BORDER

PY211945 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0012 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut, 20 Oct (NA)--Gen Jose Villareal, commander of the V Corps, today ruled out any connection between the military maneuvers to be held in this province until next Sunday and the border dispute with Chile. He said during a press conference at the 9th Infantry Brigade headquarters: "These maneuvers are held in accordance with the normal plans of the (V) Corps. This exercise was planned earlier as part of the customary end-of-the-year program."

The corps commander reported that 5,000 to 5,500 troops, belonging to the 9th Infantry Brigade, the 11th Infantry Brigade stationed at Santa Cruz, the 4th Airborne Brigade in Cordoba and the air force, will participate in the maneuvers.

The operation--one of the biggest undertaken by the army in the last few years--will begin tomorrow with the movement of troops and armored vehicles toward the region of the Andes mountain range and the concluding exercises will be held near the Chilean border.

General Villarreal also confirmed that Army Commander Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri will arrive in this city next Friday and will immediately go to Rio Mayo, 80 km from the Chilean border, to personally supervise the concluding exercises.

MRS PERON-SOLIDARITY CONGRESS MEETS DESPITE POLICE BAN

PY211642 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1148 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (NA)--The national congress for solidarity with Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, which was banned by the federal police 35 days ago, was held all the same at "a place in greater Buenos Aires," a capital newspaper revealed.

According to the news report published by the daily CRONICA, the event was attended by 300 delegates from the whole country and received messages of support from Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, former Panamanian President Omar Torrijos and recent Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

Among the resolutions of the congress, the CRONICA reports highlight the one deciding that a special commission will go to the Vatican "to report to the pope" after having first contacted the Argentine church hierarchy.

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE WARNS AGRARIAN LEADER

PY211657 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1657 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (NA)--The Argentine Interior Ministry today warned the chairman of the Argentine Agrarian Federation (FAA), Humberto Volando, that the government "will not tolerate under any circumstances" anything which "could be described" as "disruptive action," meaning recent remarks of the agrarian leader.

A communique issued by the Interior Ministry stated that Interior Ministry Under Secretary Col Jose Ruiz Palacios, ret, told Volando that "the technique, behavior and contacts" which he, Volando, has used during the last few months "has led the Interior Ministry to believe that his attitude could be interpreted as closely resembling disruptive action."

Volando was one of the main sponsors of the businessmen's meeting held last Saturday in Rosario, during which the participants demanded urgent changes in the government economic plan.

The communique of the Interior Ministry stated:

"At 1200 today Humberto Volando came to the Interior Ministry in response to an invitation made last Friday.

"He was met by Interior Under Secretary Col Jose Ruiz Palacios, ret, who told Volando, during a 12-minute meeting, that the technique, behavior and contacts which the latter has used during the last few months have led the Interior Ministry to believe that his attitude could be interpreted as closely resembling disruptive action, something which the national government will not tolerate under any circumstances.

"At the same time, Volando was told that the government had repeatedly proven its willingness to accept criticism from all sectors, even the strongest criticism.

"The under secretary stressed that the right to petition before the authorities is guaranteed and this is very well known.

"Colonel Ruiz Palacios emphasized that the order and security attained by the country after difficult sacrifices by means of unity between government and people cannot be thwarted and that attitudes which could lead to strong-arm measures and other actions which could jeopardize domestic peace will not be tolerated."

In turn, Volando told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, at the end of his meeting with the Interior Ministry official, that "I will make my position clear. I will not defend myself but rather objectively describe what I said and what he said."

He described the atmosphere at the meeting with Ruiz Palacios as harsh. "He was very earnest and so was I." He added: "He warned me to change my attitude." He pointed out that the official had told him that he was relaying the words of Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy.

TAX IMPOSED TO STOP 'DUMPING' FROM BRAZIL, EAST EUROPE

PY161906 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2324 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (NA)--The Economy Ministry has confirmed that there are cases of "dumping" [word in English] of motors imported from Brazil and East European countries. It has, therefore, decided to impose an import tax to compensate for this situation. Moreover, it denied that there is any dumping of Brazilian sanitary appliances.

The Interior Ministry reported that an investigation confirmed that the price of the motors that are introduced from Brazil and the member countries of the COMECON (Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union) "is considerably less than those of the local market of other producing countries."

The report states that these countries offer better prices because the government subsidizes either production or exports and that since "the local producers are the same firms who import these motors, thus harming the national industry," the whole situation becomes a case of "dumping." It adds that this damage will continue "if local manufacturers continue to replace their production with imported goods." It is, therefore, "necessary to enforce minimum tax rates" on "3-phase, asynchronic, and shielded motors" of all models. The value of the motors imported from the aforementioned countries will be between $2.7 and $4.7--depending on the power and kind of container--per kg FOB.

In addition, the undersecretariat of Foreign Commerce refused to continue the investigation on charges of "dumping" of sanitary appliances introduced from Brazil because of lack of evidence.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: ECUADOR LIED ABOUT SILES ZUAZO PASSPORT

PY211351 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Marcelo Ostria, acting as spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, called together the press to announce that the statements made by an Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry spokesman and published in the local press are groundless. The Ecuadorean statements were meant to deny that Hernan Siles Zuazo had entered the United States with a passport issued by Ecuadorean officials, as charged by the Bolivian Foreign Minister on 16 October.

Mr Ostria then said that the report given by Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon is no personal invention and does not suffer from the lack of exactitude with which the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry tries to discredit it. Ostria stressed that its truth is proven by the tape recording of a press conference called by Siles Zuazo in New York, at which he admits having entered Peru and Ecuador without any document whatever and that it was the Ecuadorean president who provided him with the necessary documents to continue to the United States. Those documents [words indistinct] the passport and the visas necessary to cross the borders of various countries and to reach the United States, he asserted.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman concluded by saying that both the facts and the tape recording, which is in the possession of the Foreign Ministry, show, at least, that the liar is not the Bolivian foreign minister.

GARCIA MEZA INSTALLS NEW AERONAUTICS MINISTER

PY220236 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the government of national reconstruction, today administered the oath of office to the new aeronautics minister, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, in a ceremony held at the main room of government house.

President Garcia Meza emphasized the significance of the creation of an institution which will oversee Bolivian aviation activities and which will allow the country to overcome the foreign dependency it endures because of it being landlocked.

[Begin recording] The creation of what today is the Aeronautics Ministry was considered on various occasions throughout our history, both the people and the government are convinced that Bolivia needs powerful aviation and the Aeronautics Ministry will be basically designed to fulfill this goal.

There is no reason to delay any longer the creation of this ministry, especially considering our 100 years as a landlocked country. We believe that in the past no one thought about the future, that is, about developing an air force which would guarantee the country's territorial sovereignty and which would boost national progress.

The air problem comprises all resources dealing with the national military and civilian aviation and encompasses the whole aeronautics problem. We may state here that no aspect of civilian aviation lacks military significance.

We are certain that in the near future we will find the need to incorporate the Navy and the Army Ministries into the process of national reconstruction we have started. We make it clear, however, that these activities will continue to be under the supervision of military commanders. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR--Manuel Villacorta, the new Guatemalan ambassador to Bolivia, today presented his credentials to President Luis Garcia Meza in a ceremony held at government house. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 80 PY]

SOUTHERN CONE TRANSPORT MINISTERS END MEETING

PY201734 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2225 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Oct (TELAM)--The tenth meeting of Transport and Public Works Ministers of Southern Cone countries today ended its deliberations with approval for the creation of a multiple insurance policy on truck-transported goods throughout Southern Cone countries. This insurance should lower cost and expedite paper work by replacing the current individual policy in each Southern Cone country. The new multiple insurance will be issued in the country from which the freight comes and will be valid in all other nations that signed the agreement. This multiple insurance will become effective as soon as the member countries pass laws enforcing the agreement, perhaps by January 1981. The meeting was attended by ministers from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile. All agreed to hold the 1981 meeting in Santiago.

PLANNING MINISTER ON CHANGES IN BANKING SYSTEM

PY211216 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto stated in New York today that Brazil could be one of the countries most affected by the current restrictions of the world banking system. He added that this would happen even though background and economic potential make Brazil one of the best options for the expansion of a free market economy.

Delfim Neto also said that the problems stemming from the conditions prevailing on the international oil markets could be resolved with greater ease if the international banking community is willing to review its regulations for granting loans to countries. According to Delfim Neto, this review could greatly help increase energy production worldwide.

BRIEFS

PARAGUAYAN BUSINESS DELEGATION--A Paraguayan delegation comprised of businessmen and government officials and headed by Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion arrived today in Brazil. The objective of its visit is to lay plans for technical and economic cooperation between Paraguay and Brazil. A working meeting with Brazilian Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna is scheduled for tomorrow. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Oct 80 PY]

EXPOSITION IN WARSAW--The first major exposition of Brazilian consumer goods in East Europe will conclude tomorrow. The exposition which includes products of 241 Brazilian enterprises, opened last Monday in Warsaw with the attendance of Antoni Karas, under secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Oct 80 PY]

INFLATION FIGURES--According to the Getulio Vargas Foundation, the inflation rate was 5.3 percent in September. From January to September 1980, inflation totaled 71.5 percent. Inflation over the past 12 months totaled 104.4 percent. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

NEW ELETROBRAS PRESIDENT--Gen Costa Cavalcanti took over the presidency of Eletrobras yesterday. He replaced Mauricio Schulman who resigned due to differences with Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals over Eletrobras tariff and investment policies. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 22 PY]

RADIO TUPI SOLD--The director of Rio de Janeiro Tupi Radio has announced the sale of this radio station to the S lvio Santos group for 215 million cruzeiros. This sale was the solution found to comply with Decree-Law 236, whereby a business group can only own a limited number of radio stations. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 P 17 PY]

ARGENTINE POLITICIAN TO DISCUSS BEAGLE ISSUE WITH PINOCHET

PY211244 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Former Argentine presidential candidate Francisco Manrique will meet President Pinochet this week. Reports from Buenos Aires say that the action of the Argentine politician has nothing to do with the government or the military junta. It was explained that it is simply a question of a personal request by Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor, because Manrique is always consulted by the Foreign Ministry regarding matters related to the situation in southern Argentina, which he knows very well. The politician from Buenos Aires was an officer in the Argentine Navy and is considered a geopolitical expert.

The official Argentine news agency TELAM has said that Foreign Minister Pastor and Francisco Manrique reportedly discussed the Beagle Channel problem, a subject which the special envoy will probably discuss with President Pinochet. Advisers of the former Argentine presidential candidate said that the meeting with the Chilean president is planned for Tuesday to Thursday this week.

Argentina Wages 'Bellicose Campaign'

PY212119 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 3-A

[Editorial: "Bellicose Campaign"]

[Text] As the papal mediation moves toward decisive stages, the bellicose campaign underway in Argentina has intensified in every respect. Some prominent nationalist elements even openly speak of a war with Chile to safeguard what they consider to be the inalienable rights of their country.

It is proper to ask, however, whether those elements want to intimidate Chile or the Holy See. It truly seems as though they want to frighten the Vatican, namely Cardinal Samore, the pope's representative who personally presides over the negotiations and who can decisively influence them in favor of one of the parties. As for our country, efforts to intimidate it in 1978 were not successful.

There is certainly a risk that the campaign will be heeded by some personalities close to the Argentine Government, or even in the government itself, which would be very serious.

For this and other reasons, Cardinal Samore demanded in Montevideo that the Governments of Argentina and Chile make a solemn commitment that they will not use force to solve the disagreements which might arise between them.

This commitment is written in the acts of Montevideo, and no one should offend the Argentine Government by assuming that it will not comply with its commitments.

What is difficult but not impossible for Cardinal Samore is to distinguish between the attitude of these bellicose elements and the thinking of those men responsible for the government.

Although it is known that the recommendations made by the mediator are not compulsory for the parties, in this case the authority of the mediator is so great that it would be difficult to reject them.

Our country has already expressed on several occasions that it has full faith in the spirit of justice of the mediator, and that his recommendations will have to be based on the principles of international law and on respect for the treaties.

Unfortunately, certain citizens of the neighboring country seem to have the idea that one can disregard the commitments which he signed, without further consequences, if complying with them would result in satisfying the aspirations of the other party, not his own.

It is necessary to put an end to these disturbing tactics, which contribute only to creating harsh feelings and problems in a process that should travel on roads of loyalty and respect for signed commitments.

Furthermore, mediation is not the last resort available to the two parties before resorting to an armed clash. As has been repeatedly stated in this same column, there is an arbitration treaty in force between Argentina and Chile which obliges them to resort to The Hague International Court of Justice for all controversies which cannot be solved through regular diplomatic channels.

This and other resorts are available to the parties. The only one forbidden is violence, because it has never been used by Chile and Argentina, except to fight jointly for their own independence.

Let us not only pray for peace but also for the success of the mediation and the return to the traditional cordial relations between our two countries.

ARGENTINE MISSIONARY ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

PY211141 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] (NA)--Rio Gallegos--An Argentine Salesian priest serving as missionary in this city, was arrested last Tuesday by Chilean authorities in the Chilean city of Punta Arenas on alleged espionage charges, a church spokesman from the local diocese said today.

German Case, 64, who also serves as the military chaplain of the local garrison and as federal penitentiary chaplain, was taken incommunicado to Santiago, Chile by authorities who have not divulged his exact whereabouts or the reason for the charges. Local priests learned of Case's arrest when they lost contact with him on Tuesday in Punta Arenas, where he was staying with a local Salesian order.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON BRAZILIAN 'PROTECTIONIST TENDENCY'

PY101640 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] During the meeting between Chilean and Brazilian businessmen at the Sheraton Hotel, Chilean Finance Minister Sergio de Castro voiced his concern at Brazil's protectionist tendency. The minister recalled that Chilean exports to Brazil represent about 9 percent of all Chilean exports. Therefore, any decision on foreign trade adopted by the Brazilian authorities has an important impact on some nontraditional Chilean exports.

Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, for his part, stated that his country was forced to adopt this policy in view of the energy crisis and in order to be able to adjust the balance of payments. He stated, however, it is not a developmental policy; it is only an attempt to create this necessary conditions for the development of the resources this nation has.

PINOCHET SIGNS DECREE PROMULGATING NEW CONSTITUTION

PY220232 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Graciela Contreras report from government house]

[Excerpt] Today at 1800, President Pinochet signed the decree which promulgates the new constitution that will go into effect on 11 March 1981. The promulgation of the new consitution marks the beginning of a process designed to establish freedom and equality for all Chileans and the independence of government branches. The significant ceremony, which was held in the Blue Room of the Diego Portales Building, was attended by high-ranking government officials, headed by members of the government junta.

WAVE OF STUDENT UNREST DISRUPTS BOGOTA, BARRANQUILLA

Barranquilla Under Military Control

PA171533 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Barranquilla, the capital of Atlantico Department, remained under military control for the third consecutive day today because of the serious disturbances caused by students from the University of Atlantico and some high schools. The violence of the past few hours left a toll of two buses burned and stoned, which caused a total paralysis of activities in Barranquilla.

Governor Pedro Martin Leyes said that in order to exercise control over the city it was necessary to suspend classes in the various public high schools and at the Atlantico and Free Universities until Monday.

National University Closed

PA171515 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] After a special meeting of the council of deans to discuss the situation resulting from violent student disturbances, National University Rector Eduardo (Brieba) announced that the university will be closed for an indefinite period.

The council of deans issued the following special communique: The council of deans of Bogota and the rector of the National University inform the university community and the public in general that small groups of students and persons seeking to undermine the academic operations at the university have been creating a climate of unrest and today provoked confrontations with the police. In these confrontations three students received minor injuries and were taken to the university student medical center.

Subsequently, the same groups decided to stage acts of violence against the central administration building, where they damaged the installations as well as vehicles belonging to professors and employees.

In view of these events, university authorities have decided to suspend academic activities at the university campus. The date of the resumption of classes will be announced in due time.

The university's authorities warn the university community against actions of this type which jeopardize normal academic routine as well as the safety of the institution's staff and property.

University Under Military Control

PA171516 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 17 Oct (AFP)--The National University of Colombia was placed under military control today and the government suspended the academic activities indefinitely after 3 days of student disturbances. The students clashed with the national police after the government authorized an adjustment in fuel prices and bus fares on Saturday.

Official: Public Order Restored

PA171935 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Lorenzo Solano Pelaez, secretary general of the Government Ministry, announced today that the public order situation is perfectly normal throughout the country.

The official said that in Bogota, Barranquilla, Cali, Pereira, Monteria and [name indistinct], where there were disturbances yesterday, the situation was brought completely under control by the authorities.

Solano Pelaez explained that this morning he received reports from regional authorities to the effect that the situation is normal and that an effective system of control has been established to prevent further acts of vandalism like those committed yesterday by persons seeking to disrupt the peace.

Students Call for National Demonstration

PA181420 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--The clashes between students and government forces have caused 200 arrests and 6 injuries, the president of the National Union of Colombian Students [UNEC], Jose Antequera Antequera, said. He said that the protest movements are continuing. He demanded a differential bus rate and added:

[Begin recording] More than 200 students were arrested throughout the country and 6 were injured at the universities, including 3 who were shot yesterday at the National University campus in Bogota. In view of this situation the UNEC, which includes high school students, has called for an emergency meeting on [words indistinct].

We agreed to call all Colombian students to a great protest demonstration Wednesday throughout Colombia for the purpose of continuing the protest and demanding from the education minister a preferential 50-percent rate for students. We will also demand the immediate reopening of the National University and the other schools and the release of all arrested students. [end recording]

SAFE-CONDUCTS REQUESTED FOR REFUGEES IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA151936 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--The Mexican Government has asked for safe-conducts for three alleged members of a guerrilla group who are refugees at the Mexican Embassy in Bogota.

The charge d'affairs of the Mexican Embassy asked Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to issue the safe-conducts after identifying the refugees as Fernando Chabur Duran, born in Bogota in 1958; Jaime (Monab) Zuloaga, 22, native of Libano, Tolima; and Elizabeth Hernandez, about whom no further details were given.

The three claimed persecution by the state security corps after participating in terrorist acts.

BRIEFS

COFFEE EXPORT QUOTAS--The National Coffee Growers Committee has announced that the coffee quota assigned to Colombia by the International Coffee Organization is 9.7 million sacks for the 1980-1981 coffee year. This is part of a mechanism adopted to stabilize the crop's international trade. The new quota represents a share of 16.9 percent of the world market for Colombia as compared to the former 12 percent. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 80 PA]

COFFEE BAN ALONG BORDERS--The government has banned the growing of coffee in border areas to prevent entry of coffee rust into the country. The ban, part of the control measures adopted by the government, also includes the islands of San Andres and Providencia. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 80 PA]

EXPRESO DISCUSSES BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO CHILE

PA201825 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Geopolitical Uncertainty in Latin America"]

[Text] Following Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figuereido's visit to Chile, political analysts are wondering about its geopolitical implications, for a continent which still cannot overcome distrust and apprehension, that have seriously affected the region since the advent of the republican form of government.

In the first place, it is difficult to know the real motives for Figuereido's visit. This is particularly true if we consider the interest of Itamaraty, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, in improving its relations with Argentina, the other colossus in the Southern Cone, which during the final stage of the negotiations held at the Vatican concerning the border conflict with Chile, has been involved in a series of incidents with its contentious neighbor.

It is true that General Figuereido has clearly established his distance from the Pinochet regime, stressing the democratic opening currently existing in Brazil. It was also very obvious that he acted very cautiously while in Santiago, trying to keep any of his moves from being erroneously interpreted by other countries. However, the expressed reaffirmation of Chilean-Brazilian friendship must be especially gratifying to the Pinochet Government, even though it is not sufficiently broad, at a time when Chile's isolation is well known both in the hemisphere and internationally. Furthermore, the transfer of Brazilian nuclear technology to Chile will cause mistrust in Argentina and in the countries of South America's western flank.

If the great winner has apparently been Chile, it is not easy to understand the advantages Brazil might have obtained from this meeting, cooling, despite Figuereido's efforts to be cautious, its relations, not only with Argentina, but also with the Bolivian military government and with the democratic nations of the Andean Group, which do not hide their dislike for the Pinochet dictatorship, and on the eve of the meeting of foreign ministers of the so-called Amazon Pact nations.

GOVERNMENT DENIES TAKING LAND FROM INDIANS

FY210131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian Government has rejected rumors circulating the past few days that it has been depriving native Amazon communities of their agricultural lands and wood resources and turning these over to national and foreign consortiums.

Marxist groups and leftist and independent publications have reported that several tribes of the Amazon jungle are being subjugated by colonists and that the government is canceling demarcations of Campas [presumably Indians] land. These Indians, the most civilized Indians existing in the Peruvian Amazon, live in the central Amazon region, through which a stretch of highway [carretera marginal] and perhaps a hydroelectric complex will be built. According to some independent publications and leftist reports, the cancellation of the land boundaries is aimed at possibly relinquishing them to multinational companies that will gratuitously exploit the highway which will be built with the effort of all.

It has been pointed out that this measure recently adopted by the Agriculture Ministry could trigger coercive action by the Campas if they lose their faith in the bureaucracy. The ministry stated last night, however, that it is watching over the land of the tribesmen and that so far, it has granted property titles to 345 communities, over 1,287,227 hectares. The minister explained that the approval of requests for the exploitation of forest resources will be conditional on the economy of the interested parties and the preservation of Indian land.

SPADAFORA DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE FOR EL SALVADOR

PA211714 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 No 140 pp A-1, 14

[Interview with Hugo Spadafora by Alex Drehsler of the COPLEY NEWS SERVICE, special for LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA]

[Excerpts] Panama City--Hugo Spadafora, the charismatic revolutionary leader whom many leftists see as Ernesto "Che" Guevara's successor, talked to us about his plans for the revolution in an interview granted at the Holiday Inn in Panama City.

Spadafora, a Panamanian who is a descendant of Sicilian immigrants, fought last year in Nicaragua on the side of the Sandinist National Liberation Front against the dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza. He headed a group of approximately 300 Panamanian volunteers, several Europeans and hundreds of leftists from various parts in the Caribbean and South America.

He is currently organizing another international brigade to fight in El Salvador and then in Guatemala.

Spadafora recently met with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to discuss his plans with him.

In the interview, however, Spadafora made light of the importance of the PLO influence over the Central American revolutionaries, stressing the importance of leadership and the regional forces. However, the Sandinists did receive weapons from the PLO during the Nicaraguan revolution. These weapons were sent to Panama and from there they were flown to an airstrip in Liberia, Costa Rica (near the Nicaraguan border) and from there they were taken to guerrilla bastions inside Nicaragua.

Although Spadafora refused to give specific details about his international brigade, he noted that it is made up of revolutionaries and people who sympathize with revolutionary causes. These people are from Central America and even from countries outside the region. The list of those involved in it is like a roll call at the United Nations: Panamanians, Costa Ricans, Haitians, Colombians, Venezuelans, Salvadorans, Bolivians, Chileans, Argentines, Jamaicans, plus some Italians, Germans, Frenchmen and even Chicanos from California.

"The liberation movements of the Third World," he said, "must be better organized and must keep in contact with one another if we want to succeed over fascism and we are working to attain these goals."

In 1968, Brig Gen Omar Torrijos overthrew the Panamanian Government and installed himself as the new ruler.

He Was Arrested

"The Torrijos government," Spadafora said, "had not defined itself. I had returned from Africa by this time and was involved in a plot against Torrijos. I was organizing a guerrilla war against him when I was arrested."

Spadafora claims that he has no ties with foreign ideologies or powers. He said: "I am not a communist, I am a nationalist and a Torrijist. I believe that General Torrijos has chosen the straight path and it is not only a path for Panama, it is a path that must be followed by all the other Latin American countries."

"Just look at Torrijos. The United States is happy with Panama and the Russians and the Cubans are also happy."

"But the fact that Panama gets along with Cuba and the Soviet Union does not mean that these countries are interfering in the Panamanian Government."

"I am a good friend of the Cuban ambassador to Panama, but he does not tell me what to do."

Some Advice for the United States

Spadafora said that it would be good for U.S. interests if the United States backed revolutionary movements in Central America and added: "Look at us, we get along with everybody. We have a stable revolutionary government."

COLUMNIST BLAMES U.S. 'BAD FAITH' FOR CANAL BACKLOG

PA220310 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 Oct 80 pp 4-A, 8-A

[Part one of Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "Grave International Problem"]

[Text] People are becoming alarmed over what is going on with the ships transiting the canal. Suddenly there is a large backlog of ships at both entrances to the canal. This is undoubtedly a serious problem to which the Panamanian Government should give its undivided attention. The following are a number of views we would like to consider. First, I repeat, the government must pay attention to the serious international problem that has arisen with the backlog of vessels at both entrances to the canal, which represents tremendous losses for the owners of the cargoes and the transporters and poses the danger that vessels will seek alternate routes for transporting their merchandise if they find that the situation becomes chronic.

According to information supplied by the deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, unless the number of arrivals drops over the next few weeks, the situation could even worsen.

The deputy administrator said that the problem also has to do with the canal's capacity and to overcome that, it will be necessary to make an investment in additional equipment, build installations and contract personnel. It would take approximately 2 years to do all this.

The question that arises is why was this investment not made in time? Was it a lack of planning? Was it an inability to project needs? Incompetence of officials? Reaction to the treaty? Bad faith?

This is something that must be explained because the responsible people may still be in the organization or the responsible administrative structure could still be in effect and in any case, corrective measures should be taken immediately.

Already, there have been people, some of them Panamanians, who blame the Republic of Panama for what is happening. I have heard some say, while rubbing their hands together in glee: "I told you so: Panama can't even sweep garbage from the city streets, much less operate the canal." They laughed with a satisfaction that can be described as treason.

The problem is serious, very grave for our country. It is the result of the United States' bad faith, since it allowed the waterway's installations to deteriorate, carrying out only absolutely essential maintenance because if the canal is to be turned over to Panama, it would be a canal that could not operate.

In light of what is happening, the Panamanian Government must file an immediate grievance against the United States. We must remember that the pilots and technicians are all U.S. citizens who systematically refuse to work a few hours overtime each day to try to normalize this grave situation.

There is also the financial responsibility of the United States. The U.S. Congress, through Law 96-70, has attempted to limit the income generated by the canal. Some Panamanians who know about these things told me a few days ago that current tolls do not generate the sums necessary, in the time required, to purchase the machinery and carry out the needed construction which, it has been reported, will be long and costly. We Panamanians believe that our country cannot allow these investments to be withheld or delayed until the canal has accumulated the necessary revenue because the Congress of that country has unilaterally modified the treaty concerning its financial responsibility under the treaty.

TELEVISION, PRESS COMMENT ON TRAINING OF SALVADORANS

Government Should Explain Training

PA110202 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Mario Velasquez commentary]

[Text] Although the training of Latin American military personnel in U.S. military centers in the canal area is authorized by agreements related to the treaties signed by the United States and Panama, the presence of approximately 300 Salvadoran officers at the School of the Americas in Ft Gulick at this moment is, to say the least, an untimely situation that could very well be divorced from the spirit and intentions of the agreements mentioned.

We can understand the United States training Latin American military officers in the School of the Americas during normal times--times involving nonexplosive crises under control. As a matter of principle, however, this use of our territory for military purposes having nothing to do with the defense of the canal does not appear to be in line with the peaceful goals of the canal or with Panama's future.

However, at a moment when El Salvador is enduring an internal crisis that goes beyond politics and has turned into an undeclared civil war, the training of Salvadoran military personnel could be seen as a violation of the spirit of the agreement on the operation of military training centers in the canal area.

As the Washington POST has stated, the implementation of this special training program could complicate negotiations on the fate of the School of the Americas during the canal transference process, since U.S. control and administration of this school will end in 4 years and then Panama must decide whether to administer the school or to close it.

The matter is even more serious if we realize that the training of Salvadoran officers includes a specific program designed for the special insurgency situation in that country.

The United States is a huge country that has millions of square kilometers of territory. It has many military installations where it could train Salvadoran officers. There is no need to bring these officers to Panama and compromise the neutrality and security of the canal, somehow disregarding not only the sovereignty of our territory, but also a future devoted to peaceful tasks as befits a small Third World country.

The national government should explain to the country what has happened because the use of the canal area to train the armed forces of a country enduring a cruel state of violence very close to a civil war should not go without an official explanation.

This official explanation should be in line with a postulate of President Aristides Royo, according to which, as a government spokesman told this station yesterday, the School of the Americas must prepare a new Latin American military man, one committed to the progress and well-being of his people and not one to be used for military repression.

Columnist Denounces Training

PA120339 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 4-A

[Luis Restrepo Rosas column: "Confirmation"]

[Text] Thursday afternoon, television newscasts carried news of the Panama Canal area released in the United States. It was said that Panamanian territory is being used to train Salvadoran Army officers in military tactics that will be used against the people of that suffering Central American country.

According to a report published by the Washington POST, they are trained at the so-called School of the Americas which is located in Ft Gulick on Panamanian territory. I wish to remind our readers that this school is known as the "academy of tortures." Thousands of Latin American workers, peasants, students, professors, women and children have been tortured and murdered by the officers and soldiers of the armies of Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay trained at this academy of tortures. It turned them into ferocious enemies of the popular classes of Latin America.

According to the Washington POST report carried by local television newscasts last Thursday, there was a disagreement among the State Department, the Defense Department and the CIA. Apparently the State Department does not approve of the school being used to train Salvadoran soldiers. However, the decision of the Defense Department and the CIA, the U.S. international terrorism agency, prevailed.

As we know, this report is for foreign consumers, because what is happening has the approval of the President of the United States, who is the chief executive.

For many months I have been denouncing in this column what is happening in the Panama Canal area; not only the everyday violations of the canal treaty, but also of the Panama Canal neutrality treaty. In one of my articles, entitled: "A Canal for War?" published on 27 September, I denounced for the thousandth time the use of Panamanian territory in organizing aggression, not only against El Salvador, but also against Latin America and the Caribbean. I gave full details on the use of U.S. air bases in the canal area to supply materiel to the Christian Democratic military junta for its genocidal campaign, which the White House supports. All these denunciations have been officially confirmed and White House and State Department spokesmen have admitted what has been taking place for months. This is what U.S. Embassy officials in Panama have denied and what Panamanian officials, who certainly knew about this disgraceful use of Panamanian territory against sister nations of Central America, have never even mentioned.

The case of the academy of tortures has been officially confirmed, as well as other violations of the canal treaty: the infamy against the heroic people of El Salvador; the direct and bloody participation of the Christian Democratic military regime in genocide and of the Venezuelan Government supplying them with plenty of money and arms, as well as military training.

What is significant about this is that in my column I have stated the truth of what is happening here. I know that some Panamanian officials were annoyed about what I have said in denouncing their passive attitude in the face of the Panama Canal Commission, U.S. Armed Forces and contractors aggression against Panamanian workers and also racial and labor discrimination. For example, I denounced the refusal to comply with Panamanian social security and labor laws and the permanent and active opposition campaign by the Zonians and U.S. military in a recent incident involving U.S. soldiers, the National Guard and the Panama-Colon passenger train.

Panamanians expect the president of the republic, in his speech to the country today, to explain what the government is going to do about U.S. violations, provocations and aggressions and what measures it will take to stop Panamanian territory from being used as a training base for the murder of the Salvadoran people.

Second Columnist Unconcerned

PA132028 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 4-A

[From "Monday's Notes" column by Harmodio Icaza on Salvadorans in the School of the Americas]

[Text] I don't see why such a fuss is being made over the presence of Salvadoran officers in the School of the Americas. Nearly all of the National Guard officers have taken that same course which the Salvadorans are now taking and I dare say that right now there are more Panamanians there than any other foreign nationals.

U.S. Colonel Cited on Courses

PA161526 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Milciades A. Ortiz Jr.: "Gulick Continues To Be School of Repression"]

[Text] An "authorized spokesman" of the U.S. Army Southern Command told LA PRENSA yesterday morning that the armed forces of any country, including those of Panama, can take the special 3-week course that is currently being given to Salvadoran officers in the School of the Americas which operates in Panamanaian territory.

The spokesman, a U.S. Army colonel who asked that his name not be disclosed, added that many more Salvadorans besides the 250 in the course could receive the training, but that there are certain problems with the Salvadoran Government, which does not permit the rapid departure of its officers.

The name of this course is "Human Rights Aspects in Domestic Defense and Development." LA PRENSA learned that the special training is given to 50 Salvadoran officers at a time and to a total of 136 persons. So far, the course has been given four times and the fifth course will begin in the next few days.

The Salvadoran officers are lodged in the barracks used by all the students of the School of the Americas in Fort Gulick, so they have the opportunity to mix with the other students, including the Panamanian national guardsmen who are taking other courses in the school.

LA PRENSA was told that the subjects included in the special course are organization and tactics in insurgency areas, psychological operations, maintenance of small arms (rifles and pistols), basic communications, use of controlled force and protection of civilians in a situation of insurgency. The Southern Command spokesman said "there is emphasis on this." He added that the courses began in August.

The course is No OE-9 and according to Annex A of the instructions which LA PRENSA obtained in the Southern Command public relations office in Quarry Heights, there is no special entrance requirement for the course.

The pamphlet indicates that the objective of the training "is to make the student capable of leading a Panamanian [country as published] unit in domestic defense and development, civic action and psychological operations against 'well-trained' irregular forces, and to theoretically prepare the student in basic fundamental concepts to plan and develop patrol operations for small units against a conventional enemy in swampy and jungle terrain."

It was also learned that the special course was requested by the Salvadoran military junta months ago. The course includes subjects which are taught in the other 15 courses which are currently given in the School of the Americas.

In the past year, almost 200 officers and soldiers of the Panamanian National Guard have received training in the School of the Americas in Fort Gulick and two other smaller schools which operate in the Panamanian territory previously known as the Canal Zone.

An "authorized spokesman" of the U.S. Army Southern Command told LA PRENSA yesterday that 75 Panamanian officers and soldiers are taking "formal courses." They are receiving instruction in training maneuvers (4 to 6 weeks), staff command (42 weeks), administration of military resources (8 weeks) and training of infantry officers (18 weeks).

Some of the Panamanian students have already finished their training, while others will do so in the next few weeks.

There is also the so-called "observation" course which consists of little theoretical instruction and much practice. Panamanian national guardsmen are trained in development of faculties, military translation, small arms repair (in Corozal), repair of communications equipment and underwater operations (frogmen).

In the air force school in Albrook, 53 Panamanaian airmen are learning repair and maintenance of aircraft. In the navy school in Rodman base, 23 Panamanians are being trained this year in such areas as the repair of refrigeration equipment and ship maintenance.

The "authorized spokesman" of the Southern Command said that not all the courses which are given to the Panamanian guardsmen are specifically on military aspects, although they do have a relationship with activities of that type. He said that the School of the Americas has always given those courses to the Panamanians and that this situation has not changed now since Panama is one of the Latin American countries which most uses this type of instruction from the U.S. Armed Forces.

U.S. Communique on School Cited

[illegible]161620 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] According to a communique issued by the Southern Command yesterday, the School of the Americas in Fort Gulick continues to operate in Panamanian territory by "an agreement between Panama and the United States signed jointly with the canal treaty."

The communique of the public relations office located in Quarry Heights notes that "more than 1,000 Latin American officers and soldiers are being trained in the three schools for security assistance in the Panama Canal area."

It was reported that Panama is one of the countries "which uses the U.S. schools the most." It was also reported that many students who have graduated in these schools "have become national leaders." Brig Gen Omar Torrijos H. of Panama and Hugo Banzer of Bolivia are mentioned as examples of distinguished alumni.

The U.S. military schools on Panamanian soil "foster inter-American relations" and it is believed that "some of the democratic principles and the subordination of the military man to the civilian authority in the United States are 'instilled' in our students," the communique adds.

The communique admits that there are "speculations" regarding secret courses on torture and counterinsurgency but denies this, saying that "all the programs are openly published."

The extensive communique, 4 and 1/2 pages long, recounts the history of the School of the Americas, which was founded in 1946. The school has graduated 38,500 Latin American officers and soldiers and is run by the U.S. Army.

The communique notes that there are other schools "for security assistance in the canal area such as the Inter-American Air Force [Academy] which has graduated 15,000 students since 1943 and the school for naval forces in Rodman which has graduated 14,000 students of this region.

The communique says that one of the purposes of the schools is "to provide, through a strong defense and security, a climate of peace and stability in many countries so that national efforts can be focused on economic and social projects for their people."

In conclusion, the Southern Command communique affirms that the Panamanian Government authorization for the operation of the School of the Americas and the other two schools "expires on 30 September 1984 unless Panama agrees to their continuation."

It must be explained that the government has already accepted the continuation of these U.S. military training centers in Panama during a visit that President Aristides Royo made to the School of the Americas several months ago.

El Salvador, Panama and Colombia are the countries with the largest number of officers and soldiers enrolled in military courses being given at the three schools run by the U.S. Armed Forces which are still operating in Panamanian territory under the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

LA PRENSA learned yesterday morning that 1,000 officers and troops of many Latin American countries except Cuba, Argentina, Nicaragua, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Paraguay, Venezuela and Uruguay have been trained so far this year. A U.S. Army spokesman noted that the U.S. suspended its military aid to some of these nations because of "the human rights" issue.

There are currently 671 students at Fort Gulick, Albrook and Rodman. Honduras, Ecuador and Peru are other countries which have many students attending these schools.

The spokesman said that certain statistics are based on the "fiscal year" which starts on 1 October, while others are based on the calendar year which ends in December.

It was also learned that this military training in Panama is less expensive for the United States than if given in other countries. The classes are taught in Spanish by Latin American teachers from various countries. The techniques and training facilities are of top quality, partly because of the peculiarities present in Panama.

School's Contributions Enumerated

PA161409 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p A-6

[Unattributed article: "1,000 Latin American Officers Attend PC [Panama Canal] Training Schools"]

[Excerpts] Quarry Heights, Panama--Recent announcements that the U.S. is schooling Salvadoran personnel at its security assistance schools in Panama have brought increased focus on the training facilities involved.

A State Department press spokesman noted last week that most training of Latin American military personnel by the U.S. was at the "excellent and more economical Panama schools" that are able to provide instruction in Spanish. Originally designed to promote security in the hemisphere, these institutions have also trained thousands in skills essential to national development for almost four decades.

This year over 1,000 officers and enlisted personnel from Latin America are undergoing training at the three security assistance schools in the Panama Canal area. The largest of these is the U.S. Army School of the Americas (USARSA) at Fort Gulick. It is followed in size by the Inter-American Air Force Academy (IAAFA) at Albrook Air Station, and the Navy's Small Craft Instruction and Training Team (SCIATT) at Rodman Naval Station.

The schools, operated under the U.S. international military education and training program, share a common purpose of training Latin American personnel so they can achieve higher levels of responsibility in a democratic society and to improve their professional and technical skills.

Such schooling had its origins in Panama in 1943, when the Peruvian Air Force asked that 11 of its members receive mechanic training at Albrook. This was the birth of IAAFA, the oldest inter-American military institution in the Americas. Over the years, IAAFA has taught over 15,000 students in a broad range of subjects, primarily of a technical nature.

In all, 308 Salvadorans are being trained this year at Panama. In addition to those at USARSA, others are receiving instruction in primarily technical skills, such as maintenance and supply, at IAAFA and SCIATT.

The contributions of the schools to the well-being and development of Latin America have been great and varied, school officials note, and are both tangible and intangible. Collectively they help form the backbone of internal development.

The infusion of professionalism into the leadership of the Latin American armed forces through attendance at the schools is considered to have helped provide--through strong defense and security--a climate of tranquillity and stability in many countries so that national energies could be concentrated on economic and social improvement for their citizens.

Many graduates have gone on to become national leaders in government as well as the armed servicees. They include Brigadier General Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panama National Guard, who attended four courses at USARSA; and ex-president of Bolivia Hugo Banzer.

The schools also help foster inter-American relations through the student mix of members of the different armed forces who have gathered together solely for the purpose of learning. Many national animosities have diminished between persons of nations which have long feuded, school officials point out. "We believe, too, that some of our democratic principles and the subordination of the military to civilian authority in the U.S. rub off on our students," they added.

Contrary to sometimes heard speculation, particularly about USARSA, no secret, counterinsurgency or "torture-type" courses are conducted, nor are intelligence or police courses. Every course's program of instruction is openly published, and available to all students and faculty members, including the Latin American guest instructors who make up half of the faculty. "The schools are an open book," says one official.

During the next year 10 countries are scheduled to have students at the three schools. Some nations have been banned from any security assistance from the U.S. because of the human rights issue, and thus are ineligible to attend.

Under an agreement between Panama and the United States signed in conjunction with the new Panama Canal treaty, the U.S. continues to operate the security assistance schools in Panama. The authority to operate USARSA expires September 30, 1984, unless Panama agrees to its continuation.

Panama is one of the major users of the U.S. schools.

REPORT CITED ON DANGER FROM PRC NUCLEAR TEST FALLOUT

PA220130 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Central American and Caribbean peoples are threatened by a radioactive cloud caused by an atomic explosion recently set off in the atmosphere by the PRC. This information was provided by German scientist (Heinz Kaminski), director of the (Boshun) Laboratory in the FRG. The scientist said that at present the cloud is over the East Coast of the United States at an altitude of from 10,000 to 13,000 meters.

(Kaminski) said that if the cloud continues on its present course, it will progressively cover Latin America within 3 to 4 weeks as a result of the influence of high and low pressure zones.

Scientific investigations have revealed that the cloud contains highly radioactive particles of strontium 90, cesium 130 and plutonium, a highly carcinogenic metal. However, the scientist said that the cloud could lose a great deal of its toxicity as it progressively crosses the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

For their part, U.S. authorities have discounted the existence of a threat to the U.S. population.

COSTA RICA

SALVADORAN REFUGEES, OTHERS AWAIT DISPOSITION OF CASES

PA210444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, 20 Oct (AFP)--None of the six foreigners arrested here last Wednesday, after the mass of solidarity with the Salvadoran people, has been expelled from the country, Immigration Director Rodolfo Quiros told AFP.

Six persons, four Panamanians, one Salvadoran and a Chilean, were accused of participating in political activities and they were told at the time that they would be expelled from the country.

Salvadoran priest Benito Tovar, who was considered here to be the spokesman for the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and against whom there was an arrest warrant and an expulsion order, can remain in the country, Quiros added. Quiros talked over the telephone with Father Benito Tovar, who will go to the immigration office this afternoon to put his papers in order.

Quiros gave assurances that there is no persecution of foreigners in the country, but he added that their activities will be firmly controlled. He categorically said that refugees, who are increasing in number and who are mainly Salvadorans as result of the political situation in El Salvador, must abstain from participating in political activities here.

At this moment, two Salvadorans, Oscar Armando Samayoa and Salvador Alvarado, are in prison awaiting deportation. But the order has been suspended because of an habeas corpus appeal. If they are deported, they will not be sent to El Salvador, the Costa Rican authorities indicated.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO CHURCH MEDIATION WITH LEFTISTS

PA212313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2243 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government junta today accepted the mediation of the Catholic Church for a proposed dialogue between the government and the organized leftist groups in the country.

Col Adolfo Majano and Christian Democrat Antonio Morales Ehrlich, two of the five government junta members, said that "they have not yet received the church's official proposal for the mediation but that they accept it because it is time to make peace in the country."

The Salvadoran left has not responded to the Catholic Church's mediation proposal but on previous occasions the left has refused to hold talks with the government.

The statements of the two junta members were made this morning a short time after receiving the credentials of the new apostolic nuncio in El Salvador, Msgr Lajos Kada, a Hungarian who has the same post in Costa Rica.

AUTORITIES SAY JUDICIAL SYSTEM 'OBSOLETE'

PA220014 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1304 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Judicial authorities have inspected 10 bodies during the day.

The presence of common criminals, who constantly attack businesses and people at night, continues unhindered. This was said by authorities and citizens committees from San Salvador and Soyapango when the bodies of 10 persons shot to death were inspected this morning.

According to authorities, common criminals are creating serious problems because the juridical system has become obsolete, since robbers are released too soon or are acquitted by juries. This situation must be corrected for the good of the citizenry, which is defenseless.

VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY CONTINUES TO CLAIM LIVES

More Bodies of Youths

PA212237 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The bodies of several youths were identified yesterday and today in Ciudad Delgado, Soyapango, Mejicanos and Sonsonate, victims of the wave of violence that continues to affect the country.

The Ciudad Delgado court revealed the identification yesterday of four bodies of students who, according to their parents, had attended a graduation party Saturday night organized by Salvadoran high school graduates of 1980 at the Sheraton Hotel. Their bodies, found on the main northern highway near Km 4, still had their party clothes on.

The national guard station at Itzalco, Sonsonate, reported having received information on the discovery of the bodies of seven youths beside the Sonsonate-Santa Ana Highway, on Km 61 near Cerro Verde. The bodies had bullet wounds. By this paper's closing time it was impossible to establish whether or not the victims had been identified.

Other reports revealed the discovery today in Mariola, Mejicanos, of the bodies of six youths who had been shot to death under still unknown circumstances.

More Deaths, Station Takeover

PA211532 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0712 GMT 21 Oct 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Oct (LATIN)--El Salvador was recovering today from a new wave of violence which left a toll of 15 dead and 2 wounded in the past 24 hours, the police reported last night.

Seven guerrillas and four security guards were killed in a dense jungle region some 74 km from this capital after an army patrol was ambushed by guerrillas on the Pan-American Highway.

In Apopa, 10 km north of here, the police also reported finding four bullet-riddled bodies on a highway.

A magistrate and his secretary escaped unharmed when the vehible in which they travelled was the target of a bomb attack yesterday in San Vicente, 72 km east of the capital. The attackers managed to escape.

Terrorist attacks against both the Salvadoran Institute of Tourism and the National Coffee Institute resulted in considerable material losses and two watchmen were seriously wounded in the first of the buildings.

Regular army units took over a radio station in the city of San Miguel, 139 km east of San Salvador, to investigate details of the previous occupation of the station by subversives.

Guerrillas of the so-called Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) demanded that radio station YSU authorities broadcast a message in which they claimed credit for Saturday's killing of 18 guardsmen and 40 of their collaborators in San Agustin, 134 km east of the capital, according to witnesses at the radio station.

RN, FARN TO JOIN FARABUNDO MARTI LIBERATION FRONT

PA211441 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0310 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The National Resistance, RN, expanded directorate or central committee formed by the National Executive Directorate, DINE, and those in charge of political and military mid-level command organizations, as well as the high command incorporated to DINE, meeting somewhere in El Salvador on 19 October 1980 state that whereas:

1. The profound crisis of dependant capitalism in our country together with the derangement of the imperialist oligarchic model they tried to impose in January 1980 and the unrestrained advance of the democratic and revolutionary movement, with thousands of militants carrying arms for the construction of a new society, represent for El Salvador a revolutionary situation;

2. The Salvadoran people already have the form of government for which they are fighting and which is contained in the programatic platform of the democratic revolutionary government of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR;

3. International solidarity with the Salvadoran people has vastly increased, isolating the terrorist Christian Democratic junta, thus deepening the bourgeoisie-imperialist crisis;

4. To definitely defeat the enemy of classes, solid unity among the people and their organizations is needed;

5. The main representative of the revolutionary unity is the single proletarian party which already has the historic conditions for its foundation. However, every revolutionary organization must struggle to create the political conditions for its formation through some process;

6. The formation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] by companeros from the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, the Communist Party of El Salvador, PCES, and the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, is indeed a definite step toward the establishment of the single proletarian party, because it sets the fundamental requisites to begin a new process of unity;

7. The withdrawal of our delegate from the former board of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, DRU, from a session held in August 1979, was an erroneous step and a tactical error, which could cause tragic strategic consequences;

8. The recent divisions within DRU were proof of the weaknesses that the revolutionary movement must overcome to make less painful the transition to a new society;

The above unanimously agree: 1) to reaffirm their support for everything done by DINE in relation to this problem in recent weeks; 2) that it is a priority and urgent task for DINE to take steps for the immediate formation of the new unification plan to be established by the FMLN, the RN and the FARN; 3) to reiterate their absolute confidence in the capability of the Salvadoran people to defeat a ruthless and cruel enemy which is going through deep crisis and decadence.

United to fight until final victory.

Revolution or death. We will win.

Armed struggle today, socialism tomorrow.

The National Resistance Expanded Directorate

The FARN

LEFTIST LEADER CAYETANO CARPIO COMMENTS ON DRU, FDR

PA210323 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1638 GMT 20 Oct 80

["First part" of interview with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, alias Marcial, founder and top leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces of El Salvador, by unidentified interviewer somewhere in El Salvador--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Marcial, what is the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU]? What is its role and position in the present process of the revolutionary war being waged by the heroic Salvadoran people?

[Answer] At the end of May 1980, a transcendental event occurred in the life of the warring Salvadoran people, the political and military directorate of all the revolutionary forces, the DRU, was established. All the forces of the fighting people and the military organs of the different political-military organizations in the country are concentrated in the DRU. The establishment of the DRU marked the beginning of a higher stage in the conduct of the people's revolutionary war, in the conduct of its political-military struggle.

The DRU conducts the political as well as the military struggle of the Salvadoran people. The DRU is the joint command of all the military and paramilitary forces of the Salvadoran people.

By establishing the general center for strategic and tactical decisions, we have formed an invincible, broad-based force of the people which has in its ranks hundreds and hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants, the middle class and other popular sectors. Hundreds of thousands of persons have joined together in one way or another, in one stage or another, at one level or another, in an unrelenting struggle to wear out the tyrannical military regime in our country which is supported b U.S. imperialism in order to keep the Salvadoran economy dependent on U.S. capitalism.

The people's armed forces consist of three types: regular units which are gaining strength, technical training, discipline and greater military structure; guerrilla units which are divided by regions and cover all of the national territory; and militia units numbering more than 100,000 men who are called into action from their jobs, their study centers in the revolutionary struggle with some type of weapon, from the most rudimentary to some of the most modern arms.

This armed force, together with the great organized and combative popular masses of the political struggle, form the indestructible [word indistinct] people's power which will not take long to smash the rotten bases on which the imperialist oligarchy has been constructed by its criminal sadists and which is maintaining itself in power at any cost, with blood and fire, genocide, death, torture and hunger.

After organizing this enormous military and political potential, our people are preparing to use every means of political and military struggle to wage the decisive battles for power.

[Question] What about the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]?

[Answer] In addition to the DRU, there are other broad examples of unity. The broadest example of unitv and the broadest and largest social unity of the Salvadoran revolution is the FDR, which gathers all sectors of the people, including the progressive, liberal, democratic, progressive-religious sectors, the labor sectors, the workers, small and medium producers, and large producers who have differences with the oligarchy. All these people have firmly supported the vanguard of the revolution with their struggle and their blood. With the firm support of the peasantry, they have formed an indestructible alliance sealed in the common struggle for the common aspiration and for the common future.

This great invincible force of the FDR is based on the great power of the revolutionary mass organizations which are concentrated in the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses. This is an inexhaustible source of strength for the FDR and the armed forces of the Salvadoran revolution.

Every means of struggle is combined. Every day the struggle goes on to undermine the declining imperialist power in the country. In every corner of the country, in every village the people are quickly undermining the local power of the enemy while the strategic military units and the regional guerrillas are also undermining their power in hundreds and hundreds of actions throughout the national territory.

FRONT WARNS AGAINST PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FAIR

PA211721 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador--A Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front communique released to all the world's governments warned today that they should abstain from participating in the ninth international fair slated for next month in El Salvador.

The military junta of El Salvador planned this fair to promote trade between that country and other governments. The event, the front notes, cannot be held normally, since this country is in a state of internal war and any participation will be construed by the Salvadoran opposition as a collaboration with the genocidal government.

RED, GREEN CROSS BARRED FROM PARTS OF MORAZAN

PA220034 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1755 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] For the past 15 days, Red Cross and Green Cross brigades have been waiting for safe-conducts in order to take medicine and food to refugees of various parts of Morazan Department. Spokesman for the Green Cross and Red Cross have said that the army, without further explanation, has informed them that they cannot go into the area in which over 2,000 are awaiting aid.

From reports which have filtered out, it is known that fighting between guerrillas and the army is taking place in that eastern section of the country and that the townspeople have taken refuge in their homes. Only one person leaves each home to purchase food or to bring in medicine.

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLA GROUPS AGREE TO FORM ALLIANCE

PA212329 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Police authorities implemented controls throughout the day yesterday because of the announced intention of terrorist organizations to step up activities to mark the anniversary of the 20 October revolution.

At guard posts on highways and main streets of the capital, uniformed and plainclothes policemen stopped and searched vehicles and demanded that drivers show identification.

A number of terrorist acts were staged yesterday, but a larger number were reported by authorities over the weekend. During the weekend [number indistinct] uniformed and plainclothes policemen were killed. Guerrillas caught in propaganda activities in San Raimundo and some students (?were arrested) in Antigua.

The various guerrilla groups that are operating in Guatemala have agreed to form an alliance to mark the anniversary to the 20 October revolution, according to information contained in leaflets spewed by propaganda bombs yesterday. The leaflets prepared by extreme leftist groups indicate that the groups will operate under at single leadership.

The groups involved in the alliance are the Rebel Armed Forces, the Guatemalan Labor Party, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the People's Guerrilla Army.

Twenty terrorist bombs were placed in the capital and various departments yesterday. They were all propaganda bombs, some of which did not explode. Authorities proceeded to deactivate them and initiate the corresponding investigations. Bombs exploded in the capital as well as in Villa Nueva, Huehuetenango and other parts of the interior of the republic.

The increase in terrorist activity coincided with the anniversary of the revolution of 20 October 1944.

NATIONAL UNITY FRONT INVITES PARTIES TO 24 OCT MEETING

PA220005 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The National Unity Front has invited all political leaders to a meeting this Friday to discuss the possibility of forming a broad national united front with the participation of all legally registered political parties.

Meanwhile, the director of the electoral registry department indicated that there was no time to discuss anymore regulations because the law says that any new regulation must be approved by congress 2 years prior to the electoral process and the electoral process will begin in January 1981.

Meanwhile, several political party leaders have said that it is too early to be talking about presidential candidates before January 1981 and that at present they are interested in improving conditions in the country and in stopping the wave of violence.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT APPROVE NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR

PA212227 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Honduran Foreign Ministry today advised the Nicaraguan Government that since Ambassador Alejandro Castillo has been recalled from the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala because he was repeatedly threatened with death by rightist paramilitary groups and the Honduran Government cannot guarantee the young diplomat's safety, it will not grant him approval, in order to protect him.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry recalled Alejandro Castillo from Guatemala after Dr Denis Martinez Cabezas, secretary general of the Nicaraguan national university, was assassinated in Guatemala City.

ARMY DISCOVERS SALVADORAN GUERRILLA CAMP, ARSENAL

PA210417 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Oct (AFP)--Last week the Honduran Army dismantled a Salvadoran guerrilla camp and an arsenal near Camasca municipality in Intibuca Department some 350 km east of this capital, TIEMPO said here today.

According to the newspaper report, 21 Salvadorans who were arrested during the operations are being held at the La Esperanza military garrison, charged by the Honduran authorities with belongint to the guerrillas opposed to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta.

Intibuca is a Honduran Department located near Cabanas and Morazan in Salvadoran territory where intensive fighting between the army and the guerrillas has been going on for several days. The newspaper says that "military authorities in Intibuca are taking the respective steps to deport the 21 Salvadorans who cannot remain long in Honduran territory because of their status as guerrillas."

Meanwhile the Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People issued a communique today protesting the arrest. The communique says that "the prisoners are not guerrillas, but merely refugees, part of the thousands who daily flee the brutality and repression of the national guard and the Salvadoran paramilitary groups."

Meanwhile, reports from various sources say that there has been a rapid increase in the number of refugees along the border between Honduras and El Salvador. According to the UN high commissioner for refugees, the 24,000 figure of last week has already doubled. Morazan Department Red Cross spokesmen in El Salvador said that the situation in the regions with the greatest number of refugees has become critical because of the lack of food and medicine.

Meanwhile in El Salvador, sources linked to the guerrillas say that the army has not been able to enter the regions controlled by the guerrillas. It is, however, impossible to confirm this report from military sources. The refugees say that the shelling and bombing by the artillery and air force is constant, but that there are no figures for the casualties which are said to be many.

According to spokesman of the opposition revolutionary democratic front, towns and villages in Morazan Department have been destroyed because the army believes that any person found in this sector is a guerrilla.

FUSEP COMMANDER EXPLAINS INCIDENT IN CHAMELECON

PA211616 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, we comply with our duty by presenting Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Public Security Force [FUSEP], who has been interviewed by local newsmen regarding incidents that occurred in Chamelecon, Cortez Department. He has explained the inaccurate, distorted and biased reports rendered by certain press organs on this matter. In answering one of the questions he said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] private property must be respected in this country. It doesn't matter to whom it belongs. Private property must be respected. A court order was issued. It is not true that the FUSEP acted arbitrarily. This court order was to evacuate these people and the FUSEP had to enforce it. What does the press want us to do? Does it want us to beat or kill these people? There are other techniques which are easier to use in order to evacuate them. Since they did not understand with words, we had to use tear gas grenades to disperse them. What did the press want us to do? It wanted us to burst into the place, shooting and beating up people. What do you want us to do? [Words indistinct] ill-intentioned reports. You can't establish order this way. Let it be known that these reports were ill-intentioned. [passage indistinct]

If we received orders from the court to evacuate the people we had to evacuate them, but in the most intelligent way in order to prevent any dead or wounded. How could we have done this if the people refused to leave? We had to use means other than beating or killing and the only way to do this was through the use of tear gas. [Words indistinct] this was what we used. The problem was that the agitators there told the people that three children had been killed. This is completely false. You can investigate this if you want. Then the people became enraged and that is when the problem began. It was not the FUSEP [words indistinct] this is completely false. [end recording]

In further explaining the FUSEP version and on being asked if the professional agitators who caused the problem were members of the Chamelecon, Colonel Alvarez Martinez said:

[Begin recording] No, they are foreigners. They go around inciting the poor people. They go to the poor neighborhoods telling the people there: See, you need the land that only the rich people have. [Words indistinct] this is what happens. [end recording]

So that these incidents will not happen again which is of much concern to the FUSEP in general and its commander in particular, Colonel Alvarez Martinez issued a call to the Hondurans as follows:

[Begin recording] The Honduran people must be more conscientious at this time. They should not only devote themselves to their work but must remain alert because the democratic system (?is not only) the responsibility of the authorities. We are all enjoying this tranquillity and democracy; therefore, we must all defend it. The people must remain alert and denounce all abnormal activities to the authorities because that is the only way we can prevent or neutralize any action to disrupt order [words indistinct]. [end recording]

For our part, dear listeners, we want to add that, taking into account the serious statements of the FUSEP commander and the consultations which we have made in this regard, we feel that the FUSEP did act in accordance with a court order in Chamelecon and not on its own as some tried to report. This action demonstrates the respect that the FUSEP has for top government branches such as the Supreme Court.

We also feel that it has been fully proven that those who are truly trying to destabilize the government are the professional agitators who are tirelessly unleashing their political frustrations and their social resentments, not caring about the consequences that their actions may have to the detriment of the Honduran people.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT SIGNS TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR

PA211908 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The GDR and the Nicaraguan revolutionary government signed an economic, scientific and technical agreement today. The document was signed by the two countries' foreign trade ministers, Companeros Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and Heinz Sachse [title of GDR minister as heard].

The GDR and Nicaraguan joint commissions spent 1 week revising the trade and economic and technical cooperation agreements signed last year in October. According to Companero Alejandro Martinez, revisions will be made annually with each of the countries with which agreements of this type are being signed as part of Nicaragua's commercial policy. The following are his statements:

[Begin recording] This is one of the many steps we have taken in the wake of the revolutionary victory, when we began implementing a foreign trade policy. In other words, we sought to diversify our markets and to seek ties in all countries--not only in the socialist countries, but with nonsocialist countries as well--within the framework of our revolution's political pluralism, guaranteeing that the commitments we sign include means through which we can evaluate them. We have evaluated the commitments made 1 year ago. We already have specific results through which we can evaluate them. This will be done with all the countries with which we have signed commercial agreements.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] At present we have joint commissions with Bulgaria, we are creating a commission for the Central American countries and we are trying to create joint commissions with Venezuela and Mexico also in order to evaluate the progress of our trade and commercial ties. We are also proposing the creation of joint commissions for Taiwan and Japan and with the PRC once we sign a commercial agreement.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We will never sell our country's harvest to a single buyer. Our country's commerical policy seeks to diversify markets. This means supplying our product to the largest number of buyers. [end recording]

AUTHORITY OF CDS ATTACKED IN STATE COUNCIL MOTION

PA171602 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1708 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The State Council has suggested that the Nicaraguan state organizations should not require letters of recommendation from people's organizations in order to conduct administrative business at government offices.

The council will present a note to that effect to the government junta through a motion by Comdr Carlos Nunez, president of the council.

The motion was approved after a 3-hour debate yesterday. The debate was held after a bill to ban the letters of recommendation or other documents issued by the Sandinist defense committees (CDS) or the Farmworkers Association was killed.

The motion was presented by Jaime Montealegre, private sector representative on the council, who claimed that in some cases CDS letters were being "required" to get bank loans.

The CDS representatives on the council said that the need to grant letters of recommendation to people requesting them "arose due to the disorder that followed the fall of the Somoza dictatorship and the Sandinist victory."

Commander Nunez rejected the label of "appendage of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN)" given to the CDS by the Social Christian representative.

Commander Nunez said that the CDS has 200,000 members in Nicaragua and that "they are no appendage" even though they do present the people's claims to be endorsed by the FSLN.

CDS Defended

PA211826 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 80

["Finger on the Sore" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Text] The Sandinist defense committees (CDS) recently were the object of further harassment by the reaction, through its delegates to the State Council. The latter sought to strangle the purest expression of popular organization in our country's revolutionary history.

Emerging at our vanguard's initiative in the most intense part of the struggle against Somozism, the CDS constituted bastions of the people's self-defense in the harsh days of the resistance against the violence unleashed by Somozism, when the United People's Movement, which was made up of the popular organizations, waged a street battle against the hordes of despotism.

The initiative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and of the broad masses raised up in arms against the regime's paid assassins were synthetized in the CDS. These became pivotal points of the fighting people's generalized resistance. If there is one thing that deserves to be mentioned for the tranquillity of those who affirm that we are constantly copying others, we will tell them that, contrary to what has happened in other sister nations, where similar organizations have been created to confront the enemy, the CDS did not emerge in the wake of the victory but before the victory, long before. That is an undeniable merit of our historic experience, a novelty and a contribution to our people's international revolutionary heritage, a vital first-rate contribution to Latin America's national and social liberation movement.

Of course, this popular initiative did not please the reactionary political organizations, which did not see the weapon of victory against Somozism in this revolutionary organization because they saw mediation as the only possible path or the one that best suited their interests. But the people gradually became organized block by block, territory by territory, village by village, extending into a huge logistic network which traps frogs and beasts when they are plotting some crime.

The CDS, nevertheless, did not become cells dedicated exclusively to harassing the enemy. They also became groups organized to serve the people and they played a very important role in the sad days of the Somozist bombings and of the final attacks launched by the genocidal army against our cities.

The Sandinist CDS have followed a beautiful path and, solely on the basis of their contribution to victory, they deserve the utmost respect.

This is not all they are, however. In peacetime the CDS reveal themselves to be the driving force of community progress in neighborhoods and areas throughout the national territory. Wherever CDS operate and fulfill the tasks for which they have been created, there is a creative flourishing of the initiatives of men and women, old people and even children. Regardless of the mistakes, deviations and even abuses that may have been observed, one swallow does not a summer make and a crooked tree does not give the measure of the forest.

As the CDS in the 10 de Junio and El Dorado District said when it protested the Montealegre project, that community expresses its worries and needs through its CDS. It explained that the letters to which the reactionaries have referred are not letters of recommendation but letters of identification.

The mass organizations such as the Farmworkers Association, the Sandinist Workers Central and the CDS reveal the popular nature of the Sandinist revolution, since without the people's organized participation there is no revolutionary democratic practice. Only the organized people can make their will felt and can aid their participation in the construction of a new Nicaragua.

Reaction dreams about a dispersed, divided and disconnected people because it knows that in that way it can control them better and subject them to its designs. That explains its position at this point where, to the bitterness of the enemies of the mass organizations, they have once again failed to get anything.

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICE HIKES--The National Reconstruction Government has authorized a hike in gasoline and diesel prices. The new prices will go into effect today. The Nicaraguan Interior Commerce Ministry has announced the following increases: Premium gasoline, previously 24.85 cordobas per gallon, is now 25.35 cordobas. Regular gasoline, previously 21.55 cordobas per gallon, is now 21.75 cordobas. Diesel fuel went from 11.80 cordobas per gallon to 12.75 cordobas. The prices of propane and butane gas and kerosene have remained unchanged. Kerosene continues to cost 12.10 cordobas per gallon. The prices of butane and propane gas are as follows: 9-pound cylinder, 26 cordobas; 25-pound cylinder, 70.70 cordobas; 100-pound cylinder, 282 cordobas and a gallon for 12.50 cordobas. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Oct 80 PA]

CUBA WITHDRAWS BID FOR SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

FL211249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba decided yesterday to withdraw its candidacy to nonpermanent membership in the UN Security Council representing Latin America.

Making the announcement at the General Assembly, Cuba's permanent representative to the United Nations, Raul Roa Kouri, pointed out that, just like last year, another candidate has come forth in the same geographic area as Cuba. The experience of 154 votes in 1979, Roa Kouri added, allows us to assume that the purpose of these candidacies is only to block our election and that in all likelihood the assembly would have to go through last year's experience again.

The Cuban ambassador added that the Government of Cuba recognizes the importance of having stable UN organs in these days when world peace and security is threatened. That is why, he said, Cuba cannot permit the irresponsibility of some to create an artificial problem in this assembly. For these reasons, Roa Kouri stated, my government has decided to withdraw its candidacy.

Costa Rica, a country whose candidacy was an attempt to counter Cuba's, was not elected, though it was the sole candidate following Cuba's withdrawal. Costa Rica won only 89 votes in the first round of voting. It obtained only 78 in the second round. In a third round, it obtained only 74, following which the General Assembly postponed the vote for today.

It is obvious that a number of countries participating in the vote have reacted to Costa Rica's interference in Cuba's election. Costa Rica was rebuked when it failed to win the necessary votes.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

FL212031 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Lt Gen (Dimitri Popov), chairman of the central council of the organization for technical and military training of the population, and the Bulgarian delegation accompanying him today visited the main offices of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education--SEPMI--in Havana city.

They were received by Col Mario Acosta Sosa, president of the capital's SEPMI, and Maj Arsenio Zubizarreta, the organization's vice president, who welcomed the visitors. The Bulgarian delegation arrived in our country early this morning at the invitation of the SEPMI National Directorate. During its stay in Cuba, it will fulfill a broad program of activities.

MONTANE UNDERSCORES TRIUMPHS OF NICARAGUAN, GRENADIAN REVOLUTIONS

FL212324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has asserted that the revolutionary victories of Nicaragua and Grenada are the most important events of Latin America since 1959. Speaking at an international scientific conference on the struggle of the working class against imperialism, the Cuban official stressed that these victories came amid a counterrevolutionary offensive imposed by Yankee imperialism.

Montane said these triumphs represent the growth of the popular and revolutionary movement in Latin America and the Caribbean. The chief of the party Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations asserted that these advances are part of the historic phase which the Cuban revolution opened for the continent.

Jesus Montane Oropesa, chief of the Cuban delegation to the scientific conference in Berlin, noted that the revolutionary triumph in Nicaragua verified the effectiveness of the armed sgruggle as a decisive means of taking power. He emphasized that Nicaragua and Grenada also have shown that the only guarantee for development of a program of anti-imperialist transformations lies in the elimination of the bourgeois state apparatus and creation of a new army of popular origin. Referring to the general situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, Montane emphasized that a phase of great historic change is being experienced in this region. The revolutionary content of any form of struggle is determined by its result in the sense of making the popular masses advance or retreat with regard to the final objectives, Montane said.

MACHADO VENTURA CLOSES CTC NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

FL211956 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] After approving the main report, the 41st meeting of the National Council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] concluded this morning. Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and CTC secretary general, made a speech concerning the discussion of the main report.

In today's final session a letter from the CTC National Council to the commander in chief was read. The letter dealt with the satisfactory fulfillment of the battle for a sixth grade education and tasks to be developed so that workers may continue studying to attain a ninth grade education. A resolution was read which hails the holding in our country of the next congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Likewise, the participants agreed to condemn the acquittal of the perpetrators of the Barbados crime. The two resolutions, as well as the main report, were approved by the members of the CTC National Council.

Joaquin Benavides, president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, made a speech and closing remarks were also made by PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura.

[Begin Machado Ventura recording] In the first place, in matters dealing with organization, it is of great satisfaction for us to see that many of the tasks you are undertaking, some of which have already had positive results, are tasks that belong in the field or sphere of organization. In that sense, you have discussed most concrete efforts. You have discussed the possibility of visiting the work centers with greater frequency. You have outlined specific plans for that purpose. You have also discussed and adopted measures with respect to the excessive number of meetings, which affect all levels. If we examine them at the intermediate level and if we examine them at the higher levels of leadership, it is undeniable that we still have a long way to go, to study, and to learn a lot, so that we may gain time, effectiveness and quality. [end recording]

BRIEFS

EDITOR OF SOVIET PUBLICATION--Makhmud Gabdulin, chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee's technical publication AGITATOR, has arrived in Cuba to learn of the work of political reporters and about propaganda in general. He was received by Jorge Canelas, chief editor of the magazine EL MILITANTE COMUNISTA; Pedro Margolles, section chief of the Central Committee's Department of Revolutionary Orientation; Luis Felipe Vazquez, section chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations; and (Yevgeniy Robushil), the Soviet Embassy's political attache. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Oct 80 FL]

BULGARIAN TOBACCO ASSISTANCE--The first three plant health specialists from Bulgaria who will help in the tobacco blue mold disease prevention and control program already are in our country. The specialists will be working in Pinar del Rio, Villa Clara and Sancti Spiritus Provinces. They are part of the cooperation plan which Bulgaria has offered to Cuba in the fight against the blue mold disease. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1916 GMT 20 Oct 80 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POLICE ARREST 50 AFTER PRD-PR CLASH

PA192013 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1537 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 19 Oct (EFE)--More than 50 people affiliated with the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) and the opposition Reformists Party (PR) were arrested last night in this capital by the national police, following a clash between the two groups.

The incident began when PRD supporters staged a rally and a group of PR followers broke into the act, wielding firearms. Apparently, the instigators had the backing of the national police, arousing the anger of the inhabitants of the neighborhood who stoned the vehicle of a chief of police. This prompted a general roundup of all people in the area.

GRENADA

FINANCE-TRADE MINISTER ON IMF LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE

FL211405 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 Oct--The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is to assist Grenada in the preparation of the necessary documents to apply for an IMF loan of some (EC) $5 million to rehabilitate the agricultural industry damaged by Hurricane Allen.

Minister of Finance, Trade and Planning Bernard Coard held talks with officials of the IMF on this matter during the recent IMF/World Bank meeting in Washington. He said last night on Radio Free Grenada that the funds available for this loan have little terms and conditions attached.

"Hopefully, with the completion of the necessary data collection and documentation within the next few weeks, he said, "we will be able to actually receive the funds, hopefully, before the end of the year."

Radio Free Grenada said Coard had had talks also with the World Bank on the possibility of providing funds for Grenada's low income housing scheme. Discussions centered on a loan of (EC) $3 million to be provided by the World Bank on "concessional terms."

Coard used the opportunity in Washington to hold talks with the finance ministers of Indonesia and Ghana on the possibility of cooperation in the world marketing of nutmeg and cocoa. Indonesia produces about 70 percent of the world's nutmeg and most of the rest is produced by Grenada.

Grenada's cocoa, in terms of world production, is negligible. According to Radio Free Grenada, Coard feels that the formation of a single world body for nutmeg and cocoa will eliminate competition and lead to a "universal price."

JAMAICA

PNP TELLS OF POLICE PLAN TO KILL PARTY CANDIDATES

FL162324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston--Secretary General of Jamaica's ruling People's National Party [PNP] Donald K. Duncan has charged that there is a plan by police officers to kill him and two other candidates, Dudley Thompson and Hugh Small. In a statement released by the PNP and published in the Jamaican press, Duncan said that the party had information from several sources about a conversation heard over police radio on Wednesday concerning the plan to assassinate the three PNP candidates.